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NEW SILVER PARTY.

Bi-Metallic League Issues Its Manifesto to the People.

A NEW PARTY TO BE ORGANIZED.

An Appeal to All in Favor of Free Coinage of Silver

TO BREAK FROM THE OLD PARTIES

And Join the Leaguers—A Long Argument Which Attempts to Show That the Theories of the Silverites are Cures for All Financial and Economic Evils—The Circular is Signed by Silver Democrats and Populists—Sibley, the Pennsylvania Democratic Congressman, is the League's Favorite for President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The following was to-day issued by the American Bi-metallic League:

A statement of the issues on which the new party will organize. The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue in the United States and will remain so until settled and settled rightly. Other questions, however, important, must wait for this, which, to a greater or less extent, involves all others. The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency, on the one side, and the bi-metallic standard, no bonds and government currency, on the other.

First—On this issue we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equal with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private.

Second—We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued, and its volume controlled by the general government only and should be legal tender.

Third—We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in times of peace and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditor.

On this issue we appeal from the dictation of the money power to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

THE ADDRESS.

To the People of the United States:

The signers of the declaration of independence held that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind required that reasons should be given for dissolving the bonds that had bound the colonies of Great Britain. So we who find it necessary to sever our relations with the political parties with which we have heretofore acted and form new alliances in a common cause, deem it proper that some of the reasons which impel us to this action should be submitted to a candid public.

The monetary reform for which we contend, as above set forth, is, in our judgment, so vital to the common welfare and so necessary to a return to conditions of prosperity in this country as to preclude longer delay in the inauguration of a movement the purpose of which is to bring together all who believe in the necessity of the proposed reform, for this object and this alone. Those in favor of the gold standard are and have been united in purpose and action. Party lines do not divide them when this issue is raised. Differences on other questions are then laid aside, and together they "in well becoming ranks march all one way."

On the other hand, those who are in favor of a return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver are split into as many divisions as there are parties. Silver Republicans from the west and south, to the great delight of the leaders of the Republican party, insist on contending for their cause only within the lines of that party; and southern and western Democrats, earnest silver men, equally to the delight of the leaders of the Democratic party, continue the contest on their part only within the lines of the Democratic party. In other words, the advocates of the bi-metallic standard, through the unrestricted coinage of silver as well as gold, now contend for their cause in organizations which are controlled by the gold party.

A NEW PARTY.

And, fellow citizens, this great cause will never be won without united action. It will never be won unless those who believe in it come together and elect a Congress and a President on this issue. It cannot be expected that Republicans will abandon convictions of a lifetime on other questions and go into the Democratic party in a body, or into a wing of that party. Nor will Democrats give up convictions they believe to be essential in government and go over to the Republican party or to a division of that party. Nor is it possible to induce Republicans and Democrats together to go into the Populist party, for the reason, if for no other, that the platform of that party contains declarations, and the party advocates theories, to which they cannot give their assent. But we must in some way come together on this issue or the cause is lost and with it the independence of the people. It is believed that this cause can be won in no other way and that to continue to contend for it only within the lines of existing parties is to court defeat at the outset and to lose the battle in the end. The purpose of this movement is not to array section against section, nor class against class; nor to require anybody to give up his convictions on other questions, or to sever his party relations for any other purpose than to unite in a common cause, the cause of justice against injustice, of prosperity instead of adversity, of continued employment of labor instead of forced idleness, of abundance and happiness instead of want and misery.

There can be no doubt, moreover, that a return to the standard of gold and silver will promote in the highest degree the business interests of the entire country; while the continuance of the present policy must necessarily be attended by a further fall of prices, impairing business enterprises still more, and prolonging indefinitely the present stagnant condition of trade and industry.

A REMEDY.

Better prices under the existing conditions cannot be expected. A debtor nation cannot maintain an even level of prices with creditor nations. The single gold standard can be maintained in the United States only by forcing down the price level of commodities here enough below the price level of other countries to turn gold this way, or, at any rate, to induce our creditors to take commodities of us for what we owe them instead of demanding gold. This condition of things cannot be overcome by tariffs, much less by free trade. In the payment of annual dues to other countries, we must compete with other debtor countries, with the Argentine, with Egypt, with India, with all the colonies of Great Britain, and worst of all, with Asiatic races, with industries stimulated as never before by the low price of silver. These conditions from which there is no escape as long as the gold standard policy is pursued, intensify the gravity of the situation in this country to such an extent as to compel the serious attention of all patriotic citizens. It is estimated that already the rise of gold by increasing debts has absorbed from forty to fifty thousand millions of the world's wealth.

The inauguration of a movement for relief from these enthralling conditions must spring from the people. This cause is the cause of the people, and it is believed that it more profoundly concerns the welfare of the great body of the people than any question since the civil war, if not, indeed, since our independence was gained; for in its ultimate outcome, the question of a sufficiency or scarcity of money is a question of freedom or serfdom for the mass of the people.

It is believed that the United States has power enough in the commercial world to alone restore the link between gold and silver, broken in 1873, but, should gold for any reason temporarily go to a premium, it will none the less operate on prices generally, and certainly a premium on gold here would, like a fall in the old price of silver to silver countries, insure on every side to the advantage of the United States.

Fellow citizens, the power is still in your hands to right by the ballot the great wrong of 1873, and to save yourselves and your children from the thralldom which the gold standard policy, if persisted in, will surely bring upon you and them.

We pray you, therefore, not to let the settlement of this question go beyond the election of 1896, but subordinating all questions for the time being to this, the supreme issue, settle this now and settle it forever.

And we especially urge upon you the importance of immediate organization in townships and counties throughout the entire country, for the purpose of carrying on this great movement for the common good of all.

Signed by the following executive committee appointed by the bi-metallic conference called at Washington, February 22, 1895.

A. J. WARNER, President American Bi-metallic League, chairman.
JOHN P. JONES, U. S. Senator.
WILLIAM M. STEWART, U. S. Senator.
J. L. McLAURIN, South Carolina.
ANNON WOLCOTT, Indiana.
GEORGE C. MERRICK, Colorado.
HENRY JONES, Georgia.
J. C. GREEN, California.
JOSEPH SHIELDS, Connecticut.
C. J. HILLYER, District of Columbia.
BYRON H. SPEAR, Colorado.
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, New Jersey.
If the conference had authority from the people to name a candidate for President, it would name Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, but not having such authority, it can only suggest the name, and invite expressions from the people by petition, resolutions or otherwise, believing that nominations, when made, should reflect in the most direct manner the will of the people, uncontrolled by caucus machinery or by professional politicians.

Petitions or letters endorsing this view should be addressed to General A. J. Warner, chairman of the executive committee, American Bi-metallic Party, Sun building, Washington, D. C.
A committee of one was appointed to select a provisional national committee to consist of one member from each state and territory, and the District of Columbia, to take charge of the movement in the several states and territories.

It is understood that it is the desire of the league that a Republican should receive the nomination for vice president.

DEMOCRATIC SIGNERS

To the Appeal Urging Democrats to Make the Money Question the Paramount Issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The following are the names of the Democrats who signed the address recently given to the public, urging all Democrats to make the money question the paramount issue and to endeavor to place the Democratic party on record in favor of the "immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, as it existed prior to 1873, such coin to be a full and legal tender for all debts public and private."

H. P. Bland, Missouri; W. J. Bryan, Nebraska; H. A. Coffey, Wyoming; George W. Fithian, Illinois; J. V. Cockrell, Texas; John L. McLaurin, South Carolina; James G. Maguire, California; George F. Ikert, Ohio; Justin R. Whiting, Michigan; H. C. Snodgrass, Tennessee; George E. Richardson, Michigan; M. A. Smith, Arizona; A. W. Ogden, Louisiana; J. Capshaw, West Virginia; H. L. Moore, Kansas; H. D. Money, Mississippi; E. W. Ryan, Missouri; Charles H. Grady, North Carolina; Charles H. Morgan, Missouri; G. W. Shull, South Carolina; Edward Lane, Illinois; D. D. Donovan, Ohio; A. C. Latimer, South Carolina; Marshall Arnold, Missouri; W. H. Dennis, Alabama; W. J. Talbot, South Carolina; John S. Williams, Mississippi; T. J. Strat, South Carolina; A. Caminetti, California; W. H. Bower, North Carolina; Antonio Joseph, New

Hampshire; Evan P. Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution; J. Floyd King, ex-member of Congress, Louisiana.

They represent sixteen states and two territories. The paper was taken to the senate just before the close of the session, but it was impossible to have any conference with the senators or to see any considerable number of them.

Mr. Bryan said in regard to the address that it had been issued in order to call the attention of the rank and file to the importance of active work in favor of bi-metallicism.

RICHEST IN THE WORLD.

The Great Gold Discovery Made by the McHenry Brothers in California.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 5.—In the discovery of the mines they have called the "Desert Chief," the "Desert Queen," "Chief of the Hills" and "Dry Lake Valley Mine," located near Indio, the McHenry brothers, William and James, have probably located the richest group of gold mines ever discovered in the world.

The discoverers and owners of the claim say there is more than 1,000,000 worth of gold in sight, and old mining men, who have no interest in the claim whatever, (and the McHenry boys say they will not sell a foot of what they have located), say the mines will make multi-millionaires of every man interested.

The richness of the mines can be judged from the results obtained from working a hat full of the ore mined years ago. It was put through a three stamp gold mill and yielded 2953 in gold. The gold was first discovered in an old cave located in a canon which had evidently been inhabited by a tribe of Aztecs. The cave was strewn with human bones.

Work in the mines will be started at once, and a big mill will be erected in the canon as soon as the road on which the men are now working will allow it transportation.

ANOTHER MINERS' STRIKE

In the Pittsburgh District Almost Inevitable—It Will Affect From 10,000 to 15,000 Men—They Insist on the Columbus Scale.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 5.—The coal miners and operators of the Pittsburgh district met to-day in conference, but failed to agree and a strike will probably be ordered to-morrow which will effect between 15,000 and 16,000 men.

The new operators' association met this morning and took in twenty new members. A discussion of the trade situation was begun, but before it had proceeded far an interruption was caused by the entrance of a committee from the miners' convention, who informed the meeting of the resolution passed by them yesterday demanding 60 cents for mining, and asked that a committee be appointed to confer with them on the subject.

The operators appointed such a committee. The two committees then went into secret session, which lasted until nearly midnight. The result of the conference leaves the situation just as it was before the conference. Both sides insisted on their demands—the miners for the Columbus scale of 60 cents and the operators for 60 cents, allowing Ohio miners a differential of 9 cents per bushel.

The miners' committee will report to its convention to-morrow, and, if the workmen carry out their expressed intention, a strike will be ordered at once.

President Cairns, of the local district, denies emphatically that he sent out an order last night ordering a strike, and if any such thing was done it was not with his approval.

The miners' convention to-day set a scale for machinery mining. It is equivalent to 60 cents and is the same as the present scale with the exception of an advance of three cents a ton for loading from a Jeffrey machine.

The New Pension Rating.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The officials of the pension bureau will soon take active measures to put into operation the recent legislation raising all pensioners receiving less than \$3 a month to that rating. It is estimated that 4,000 cases will be affected by the legislation, and will involve an increase of about \$1,500,000. The bureau has given notice that the pushing of individual cases will be unnecessary.

One Killed.

CENTRAL CITY, COLO., March 5.—Samuel Slater was instantly killed and Ed. Weir seriously injured by an explosion in the Alps mine to-day. They were picking out an old charge which had failed to go off when the explosion occurred.

Clean Republican Sweep.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, March 5.—The entire Republican municipal ticket was elected to-day with the exception of one alderman.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Members of Congress have pretty much all left Washington.

Edward McDonald, Greenway, jr., a retired banker, died at his home in Baltimore.

Charles Lanman, the well known author, artist and librarian, died at Washington yesterday.

The Nebraska legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes within the limits of the state.

The Count and Countess de Castellane will sail for Southampton this morning at 11 o'clock on the steamer New York.

Senator Johnson introduced a resolution to the Illinois legislature for a "Laxow" inquiry into the city affairs of Chicago.

Twenty-one oyster vessels were seized in Chesapeake Bay yesterday, charged with dredging on grounds reserved for tongs.

Fire destroyed the distillery of J. B. Wathen & Company at Twenty-sixth and Beatty streets, Louisville, entailing a loss estimated from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Governor Matthews, of Indiana, disapproved the state reappointment bill passed by the legislature; whereupon that body promptly passed the bill over the veto.

A newspaper libel bill before the Pennsylvania legislature, almost identical with the one that failed in the West Virginia legislature, is expected to become a law.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCE

Granted to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt in New York City.

THE SENSATIONAL CAUSES FOR IT.

The Multi-Millionaire's Brutal Treatment of His Wife on Board His Yacht Last Summer the Beginning of the Break—The Woman in the Case the Notorious Nellie Neustretter—Mrs. Vanderbilt's Settlement Will Yield Her an Income of \$300,000 a Year.

New York, March 5.—A decree of absolute divorce was filed in the office of the county clerk to-day in the suit of Alva E. Vanderbilt against William K. Vanderbilt. All the papers in the case were called up, and nothing specific as to the nature of the case could be ascertained.

The decree, by Justice Barrett, awards the custody of the children of the marriage to Mrs. Vanderbilt, it being provided that they shall be educated in the United States.

The action was begun on January 3 last, and the defendant put in an answer denying the charge. Edmund Kelley was appointed referee to hear and determine and filed his report on January 18. On February 5 and 33 hearings were had at special term of the supreme court before Justice Barrett on motions to confirm the report and on the question of alimony. Mr. Vanderbilt on the latter day tendered the plaintiff a deed whereby he conveyed property in satisfaction of claims of alimony. Joseph H. Choate, William Jay and William A. Duer were counsel for the plaintiff, and Anderson, Rowland & Murray for the defendant.

It is said that the break between Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came at the close of the yachting trip on board the Valiant last summer, during which it is alleged Mrs. Vanderbilt was subjected to indignities in the presence of their friends that made it impossible to longer defer action. It is alleged that Mr. Vanderbilt's relations with Miss Neustretter were openly paraded by him with the purpose of forcing his wife to take cognizance of them. Mr. Vanderbilt's friends assert that prior to this yachting trip his behavior towards Mrs. Vanderbilt had always been considerate, and that he had before that time conducted himself in an exemplary manner. They assert that he had no affection for Miss Neustretter and was in no sense fascinated by her.

Throughout the publications coupling the name of Mr. Vanderbilt with that of Miss Neustretter that gentleman has only once made denial of any printed statements. He protested against an allegation that he had caused the young woman's servants to be arrayed in the W. K. Vanderbilt livery. The denial of this charge was vehement and the explanation was made public that the Neustretter livery, while similar to that of Mr. Vanderbilt's servants, had never been changed, and that at no time had the two been identical. Though the fact has been known for some months that the Vanderbilts were agreed upon the general proposition for a divorce, it was not known when by the public until the decree was filed to-day that proceedings had been begun.

Mr. Vanderbilt met Miss Smith, who afterward became his wife, 1878, when he was twenty-nine years of age. She is a member of an aristocratic southern family. It is understood that the settlement on Mrs. Vanderbilt includes the marble palace at Newport, the residence at Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue and money and securities that will make her income \$300,000 a year.

The "woman in the case" is Nellie Neustretter, one of the most beautiful of the queens of the Parisian demimonde.

Mr. Vanderbilt is alleged to have given her all his large winnings at the last Grand Prix de Paris. At present Mr. Vanderbilt is cruising on board his yacht, Valiant, in the Mediterranean with a party of friends.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter have made all their arrangements for sailing for Europe, having planned to occupy palatial quarters at Paris.

THE CHAPPELL DIVORCE CASE.

Remarkable Treatment Alleged by Mrs. Chappell Against Her Husband.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 5.—The actions and counter-actions of Thomas C. Chappell and wife have now reached the "rich reading" phase. To-day Mrs. Doll Chappell filed a bill against her husband asking for a partial divorce and alimony of \$5,000 a year or the sum of \$50,000.

Mr. Chappell lives and is in business in Baltimore. He is also well known in society and at the clubs. Mrs. Chappell was prominent in Boston society when she met her husband.

Mrs. Chappell alleges cruel conduct has dated almost from the day of their marriage.

In May, 1891, a few days after their marriage, the defendant threatened to write to a woman in New York who had some claim on him, meaning that he would renew his relations with her, because he falsely and maliciously alleged that the complainant had looked in an unbecoming manner at a gentleman, a strange man, adding that "this effrontery, when they went to supper with him, were well behaved and perfectly absorbed in him."

On the same trip going to England a few days later the defendant charged the complainant with willingly attracting the attention of the earl of Dysart and other gentlemen, whom he threatened to knock down.

Shortly after reaching London, when at the opera, the defendant stamped on the complainant's foot and pinched the complainant's arm black and blue, falsely alleging that the actors on the stage and the men in the audience were looking at the complainant, the fact being that the defendant was making signs to the actresses on the stage and was attracting attention by his vulgar behavior and appearance.

The day after the occurrence last referred to the complainant caught cold and became very ill.

Finally, a climax to the defendant's brutal and cruel conduct, he falsely and maliciously charged the complainant with being the mistress of her physician, Dr. Samuel Mills.

SIX SCORE OF YEARS.

"Aunt" Eunice Conrad Dies in Her One Hundred and Twentieth Year—The Oldest Woman in West Virginia and Probably in the United States—Retained Her Mental Faculties Until the Last.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GLENNVILLE, W. VA., March 5.—"Aunt" Eunice Conrad, the oldest woman in the United States, and probably the oldest in the United States, the subject of so many newspaper articles, died yesterday at her home near Cedarville, this county, in her one hundred and twentieth year.

She was born on the 4th of August, 1775, in Pendleton county, Va. (now West Virginia.) Her maiden name was



"AUNT" EUNICE CONRAD.
(Just Died. Aged 121 Years.)

Mace, and she was of Scotch lineage. She was married to Jacob Conrad in 1805 in Randolph county, now West Virginia, and shortly afterward moved to Gilmer county.

Her husband served in the war of 1812 and drew a pension, which after his death was transferred to Mrs. Conrad.

Notwithstanding her great age, she always had excellent health and her eyesight was remarkably acute.

She retained the use of all her mental faculties up to a short time prior to her death, and was much sought after by people of all professions, to whom she always granted interviews and took much pleasure in relating incidents which she had a personal knowledge of, and which long since have passed into history. She passed her last days at the home of her youngest son, aged sixty-five years, and she leaves behind her a large number of descendants.

DR. A. B. MASON DEAD.

He Passed Away at His Home in Wadestown—Brother of Hon. John W. Mason and a Veteran of the War.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., March 5.—Dr. Albert B. Mason, the only brother of Hon. John W. Mason, of this place, died at his home in Wadestown, Monongalia county, last evening, from paralysis. He was the son of John M. Mason, of Monongalia county, and was born in Smithtown, in the same county, June 4, 1841.

He received a good, common school education, but at the breaking out of the war left school and served two years in Maudsby's battery, when he was discharged on account of a severe attack of typhoid fever. He studied medicine, taking the course of lectures at Columbus, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession at Wadestown in 1870, where he has remained ever since.

During his brother's term as commissioner of internal revenue, he was one of his most trusted and special deputies, performing services in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other places. He was regarded as a very strong and athletic man until within the last year. His wife died some seven or eight years ago leaving three children. His funeral will take place at Wadestown on Wednesday and will be attended by relatives from this place. He was an industrious and prosperous man and leaves an ample estate for his children.

SHORTAGE IN THE BOOKS.

Accounts of the American Church Missionary Society in Confusion.

NEW YORK, March 5.—There is a shortage in the accounts of the American Church Missionary Society and the books of the organization have been found to be in such confused condition that the experts are not as yet in a position to make a detailed statement. The secretary is Rev. William A. Newbold, of Mount Clear, N. J., and the treasurer, Henry A. Oakley, of New York City. The fact that their accounts were in a confused condition was discovered about a month ago and at once a special committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the society to-day the special committee presented their reports, in which it was stated that a shortage had been found. The report itself the committee refused to make public.

Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Irish revolutionary brotherhood gave their ninth annual banquet at the Central opera house to-night with more than 300 members present. The rooms were tastefully decorated with the American flag and the Irish colors. Augustin Costello, president of the brotherhood, presided at the banquet. It was 11 o'clock before the banquet was served and after midnight before the toasts were responded to. The principal speaker of the evening was Recorder John W. Goff, who responded to "Irish Martyrology."

World's Record Broken.

AMHERST, MASS., March 5.—Henry W. Lane, a senior in Amherst college, broke the world's college record for strength in the Pratt gymnasium to-day. Nash, of Tufts, has a record of 1,302, and Klein, of Harvard, has become famous with 1,418 points, but Lane scored a total of 1,650 points this afternoon.

Absorbs Another Firm.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The American Tobacco Company, with headquarters in New York, is about to absorb the firm of H. Ellis & Company, of Baltimore, making three factories in this city consolidated in the American company. Mr. Ellis is now in New York completing the deal.

THE CLOSING ACT

In the Great Hayward Murder Trial Has Begun.

SICK JUROR BROUGHT INTO COURT

In an Invalid Chair and a Sick Country Attorney Begins the Argument for the Prosecution—Hayward's Villainy Brought Out by the Strong Light of the Eloquent Speech. Blixt Not a Criminal at Heart, but Was Instigated by Hayward.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 5.—The closing act in the great Hayward murder trial was begun to-day under strange auspices. The deputies and attendant nurses had brought S. H. Dyer, the sick and aged juror, carefully into court and deposited him in a reclining attitude in an easy chair. It was an evident effort for him to hold his head up, but when at last he had found a comfortable position court was opened and the defense having concluded to introduce no more evidence, County Attorney Nye arose to address the jury. His face was ashen pale and his eyes shone like two stars in a dark night. It did not seem as he leaned against the table that he could possibly prove equal to the five hours of talk that were before him. However, before he had been talking twenty minutes the oratorical excitement was upon him and the mental inspiration of the complicated and remarkable case which he was now to analyze for the jury played its part. His voice rang out and his friends were confident that he could hold out to the end.

ELOQUENT OPENING.

Mr. Nye opened with an admission that he did not feel strong enough to be sure of going through to the end of the closing argument. But he felt sure that the verdict did not rest on any arm of flesh. God who ruled the universe would direct the light of truth on this extraordinary case.

Briefly but effectively he then sketched the career of Harry Hayward, his gambling proclivities, his associations with Miss Ginz and his influence over "this sick man" Blixt. The crime had been committed by Blixt at the instigation of Hayward, but it had brought with it a revolution in his entire being. After it came conscience, remorse, horror of himself. No man could picture the agony of the horror that Blixt endured after the commission of the crime until he decided to tell the truth.

BLIXT NOT A CRIMINAL AT HEART.

Hayward had pursued this plan of getting Blixt under his mental domination for months. Blixt had killed Kate Ginz in a frenzy and not as a criminal would have done it. He had gone to the deed with his hands grimy with honest toil; he was not a criminal at heart, but a man who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow. Scarcely knowing what he did he had hurried poor Kate Ginz into eternity at the behest of that black villain and conscienceless scoundrel here accused. Mr. Nye dilated at length on the fact that for two days that ignorant man had sat on the witness stand under the scathing fire of the most brilliant cross-examiner in the United States without flinching from the truth.

Mr. Nye's argument occupied the time of the court until adjournment, when he concluded there was a spontaneous burst of applause, and the attorney was warmly congratulated by his friends and counsel on both sides.

Mr. Erwin will begin his argument to-morrow morning, and will probably continue Thursday. The case, it is said, will be given to the jury that afternoon.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Tells the Naval Recruits that They Are Bound to Give Their Lives for Him.

WILHELM'S HAVEN, March 5.—In addressing the naval recruits to-day Emperor William said: "My men, you have come here to take the oath of allegiance. It was an old custom of your forefathers, and they held it as a sacred duty to perform their oath loyally. Just as I, your emperor and sovereign, devote my every act and thought to the fatherless, so you are bound to give up your whole life for me, for you have taken the oath as Christians and two servants of God have spoken to you in a Christian spirit."

In a Receiver's Hands.

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 5.—George W. Bush & Sons' Company, extensive dealers in coal and lumber, and who run a line of barres between Philadelphia and Wilmington, have gone into a receiver's hands.

The liabilities are about \$250,000 and the assets about \$450,000.

Chancellor Walcott has appointed George W. Bush and the Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company as receivers.

Louisville Failure.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 5.—The R. I. Stevens Shoe Company, doing business at Eleventh and Main streets, this city, assigned to-day to the Louisville Trust Company.

The failure was due to dull trade. President Loving said he could not at this time say anything about the assets or liabilities, but thought the company would pay dollar for dollar.

Says She's Successful.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 5.—Mrs. Susan Austin, of this city, who claims to be an heir of the late Chicago millionaire, John McCaffray, returned home to-day from Washington, where she has been to establish her claim. She reports having been successful beyond a doubt in her mission.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, warmer in northern portion; variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; slightly warmer, westerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEER, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 23 3 p. m. 34
9 a. m. 27 7 p. m. 66
12 m. 31 Weather—Changeable.